CALIFORNIA ENGLISH 11 · UNIT 3 · 25 QUESTIONS

Argumentative and Explanatory Writing — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A claim in an argument is**

- A A title
- B A quotation
- C A position the writer defends
- D A fact everyone accepts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2

Evidence in an argument is used to

A Replace a claim

B Fill pages

C Confuse readers

D Support a claim

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3

Reasoning in an argument does what

A Repeats the title

B Lists sources

C Explains how evidence supports a claim

D Ends the essay

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4

A counterclaim is

A A summary

B The same claim again

C A citation

D An opposing view

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5

A rebuttal in an argument does what

A Adds a joke

B Ignores all opposition

C Answers an opposing view

D Copies the introduction

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6 **A strong thesis statement should be**

- A Clear, specific, and debatable
- B A list of facts
- C A question only
- D Vague and very broad

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7 **Attacking a person instead of their argument is the fallacy called**

- A Bandwagon
- B Ad hominem
- C Straw man
- D False cause

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8 **Misrepresenting an opposing view to make it easy to defeat is the fallacy called**

- A Hasty generalization
- B Ad hominem
- C Slippery slope
- D Straw man

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9 **Arguing that everyone does it, so it must be right, is the fallacy called**

- A Straw man
- B Bandwagon
- C Ad hominem
- D False dilemma

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10 **Drawing a broad conclusion from too little evidence is the fallacy called**

A Bandwagon

B Appeal to authority

C Hasty generalization

D Ad hominem

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11 **Presenting only two choices when more exist is the fallacy called**

A Bandwagon

B False dilemma

C Straw man

D Slippery slope

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12 **Claiming one small step will surely lead to disaster is the fallacy called**

A Ad hominem

B False dilemma

C Slippery slope

D Hasty generalization

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13 **Assuming that because one event followed another, the first caused the second, is**

A False cause

B Straw man

C Bandwagon

D Ad hominem

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14 **An appeal to credibility and trustworthiness is called**

A Ethos

B Pathos

C Logos

D Mythos

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15 **An appeal to emotion is called**

A Bathos

B Pathos

C Logos

D Ethos

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **An appeal to logic and evidence is called**

A Ethos

B Logos

C Pathos

D Mythos

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17 **The best place for a thesis in a short argument is most often**

A In the last sentence only

B In a footnote

C On the title page

D At the end of the introduction

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18 **A concession in an argument is when the writer**

A Repeats the thesis

B Ends without a conclusion

C Admits a point made by the other side

D Changes the topic

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19 **A conclusion of an argument should most often**

A List every source

B Restate the claim and call for action

C Apologise for the claim

D Introduce a new topic

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20 **Which evidence best supports a claim about school lunch nutrition**

- A A rumour
- B A single student opinion
- C A slogan
- D Nutrition data from a health agency

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21 **Formal tone in an argument means the language is**

- A Serious and precise
- B Full of jokes
- C Slang filled
- D Very casual

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22

To address an audience fairly, a writer should

A Hide all counterclaims

B Use only emotion

C Consider opposing views honestly

D Insult readers

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23

A call to action in a conclusion asks readers to

A Read another book

B Do something specific

C Change the title

D Forget the argument

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24 **An argument that relies only on emotion and no evidence is best described as**

A Neutral

B Strong

C Weak

D Complete

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25 **Transitional phrases in an argument help readers to**

A Count words

B Find typos

C Follow the flow of ideas

D Skip paragraphs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**10.**	C	**19.**	B
2.	D	**11.**	B	**20.**	D
3.	C	**12.**	C	**21.**	A
4.	D	**13.**	A	**22.**	C
5.	C	**14.**	A	**23.**	B
6.	A	**15.**	B	**24.**	C
7.	B	**16.**	B	**25.**	C
8.	D	**17.**	D		
9.	B	**18.**	C		

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